

fate, and he was heard to repeat Pompeii's lines  
"Let come it will, its day decreed by fate,  
The day when thou, Imperial Troy, must bend;  
And see thy warriors fall, thy glories end."

What was left of the ancient territory of Carthage became the PROVINCE OF AFRICA, with the capital at Utica. Two centuries later, under the Roman Empire, North Africa became a chief seat of Roman civilization.

146 BC

3RD PUNIC WAR

(2)

Despair bled into passionate wrath and the Carthaginians fitly chose death rather than ruin & exile. Carelessly, the Roman army remained at a distance for some days. Meanwhile the dismantled and disarmed town became one great workshop for war. Women gave their hair to make cords for catapults; the temples were ransacked for arms, and torn down for timber and metal; and to the angry despatch of Rome, Carthage stood a four years' siege holding out heroically against famine, pestilence and war.

at last the legions forced their way over the walls. For seven days more the fighting continued from house to house, until at last a miserable remnant surrendered. The commander at the last made his peace with the Roman general; but his disdainful wife, taunting him from the burning temple roof as he knelt at SCIPIO's feet, slew their two boys and cast herself with them into the ruins.

For many days the city was given up to pillage. Then by express orders from home, it was burned to the ground and its site was plowed up, sown to salt, and cursed (146BC). To carry out this crime fell to the lot of one of the purest and noblest characters home ever produced - PUBLIUS SCIPIO AEMILIANUS, the nephew and adopted grandson of SCIPIO AFRICANUS, known himself as AFRICANUS THE YOUNGER. As he watched the smoldering ruins (they burned for 17 days) with his friend POLYBIUS the historian, SCIPIO spoke his fear that some day home might suffer a like

146 BC

Battle of Corinth  
Greece & Macedonia become  
Roman provinces

146 BC

1812 Dates J-BK

Upon the conquest of Greece by Rome in 146 BC, Greek slaves and prisoners commanded a good price in the markets of Italy and were employed as tutors by their masters.

Thenceforth Greek influence dominated Roman schools.

Asia. Subdued and destroyed Numantia (132 BC).  
He led the aristocratic party in political  
affairs

146BC

1912 Dates J-BK

(185(?) - 129BC) SCIPIO, PUBLICIUS CORNELIUS

REMILIANUS, Africorius minor

Very great Roman general and able statesman. A younger son of Lucius Semilius Paetus, the conqueror of Macedonia, but was adopted by his kinsman, Publius Scipio. Served in Spain (151BC). Served in the Third Punic War (149BC).

Elected Consul (147BC). Destroyed Carthage (146BC). Ambassador to Egypt and

146 BC

12 Dates J-BK

(c. 148 → 146 BC) PTOLEMY VIII

The young Ptolemy VIII

Reigned only a few months

146 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

(Reigned 146 → 117 BC) PTOLEMY IX EUERGETES II  
(or PHYSCON) (FAT PAUNCH)

Brother of Ptolemy VII. Reigned from  
146 → 117 BC. He was expelled  
from Egypt by a revolution headed  
by his wife, but resumed  
the crown again in 2 yrs. He  
restored many temples & supported  
the library at Alexandria.

146 BC

CARTHAGE was destroyed  
by SCIPIO AEMILIANUS who  
received the title of Scipio Africanus,  
the Younger

Result - Carthage became a Roman  
province

146-138 BC

Demetrius II is King of Syria

146 BC

Carthage was destroyed  
by SCIPIO AFRICANVS & HANON

146 BC

Rome destroyed Carthage.

Africa became a Roman Province

146 BC

## Battle of Corinth

Achaean cities were defeated by Rome at the Battle of Corinth in 146 BC by MUMMIUS and the city destroyed. A little later, Greece became a Roman province, united with that of Macedonia.

146 BC

Fourth Macedonian War & War with  
Greece ended.

- a) Cause - Constant disturbances in Macedonia,  
some of the Achaean cities having revolted
- b) Result - Macedonians were defeated  
by METELLUS and Macedonia was  
made a Roman Province in 146 BC  
Achaean cities were defeated in Battle  
of Corinth 146 BC

146 BC

Romans destroy the Greek states,  
but Greek culture still important  
and Greek artists brought to Rome

Roman destruction of CARTHAGE

146 BC

Consuls

Cn. Cornelius Lentulus  
L. Mummius

Capture and destruction of Carthage  
End of Third Punic War.

146 BC

Carthage was captured and completely destroyed after a Roman siege which lasted two years. The city was set on fire and took two weeks to burn to the ground.

126 BC

End of Greek independence

146 BC

Romans took over Greece in  
146 BC

fl. 146-127 BC

## HIPPARCHUS

Considered to be the father of systematic astronomy.

Measured as accurately as possible  
Compiled the 1st Catalog of stars  
containing about 850 entries

146 BC

Conquest of Greece. Greece was absorbed into the Roman Empire as the province of ACHAIÀ

Corinth was sacked. 285 bronze and 30 marble statues were brought to Rome

By 146 BC

PROTECTORATES ANNEEXED AS  
PROVINCES

Conditions in the East were untenable. Rome could not stop with protectorates. They had neither the blessing of real liberty nor the good order of true provinces. And so gradually Rome was led to a process of annexation of territory in the civilized East, as before in the barbarous West. By 146 BC this change was well underway. In the next 100 yrs - before the day of the Caesars - the original influence over "allies" had everywhere been

transformed into dominion over the subject provinces.

A DEPLORABLE CHANGE IN ROMAN CHARACTER took place early in this period. Appetite for power grew with its exercise. Jealousy appeared toward the prosperity of even the trust ally. A class of ambitious nobles craved new wars of conquest for the sake of glory and power; and the growing class of merchants and money-lenders who now indirectly dominated the government, hungered ravenously for conquests in order to secure more special privileges in the form of trade monopolies and the management of finances in new provinces. Thus, to extend her sway in the East, where at first she had hesitated so modestly, Rome finally resorted to violence and perfidy as high-handed and as base as had marked her treatment of Carthage in the West, at the beginning of the same period.

146 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

The Achaean League was dissolved by the defeat by M. Aemilius, the Roman in 146 BC. i.e. Greece lost its independence and became a Roman Province.

146 BC  
148 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

the Romans laid siege to CARTHAGE  
on the South Coast of Africa. They bravely  
defended their City until 146BC  
when Roma forced its surrender  
and destroyed it.

146 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Corinth was restored to the Achaean  
league ~~when~~ <sup>when</sup> the freedom of Greece  
was proclaimed by the Romans,  
but having become the center  
of the last uprising of Greece  
against the Roman Power, the  
Roman general L. MUNMIUS  
utterly destroyed the city.

146 BC

Macedonia became a  
Roman province.

146 BC

Rome

Conquest of Carthage by Romans - Destroyed  
Conquest of Corinth by Romans - Destroyed  
Greece is annexed to the  
Roman Empire - province  
under name ACHAEA

140 BC

PTOLEMY PHYLLO became sole  
King of Egypt.

146 BC

1912 Dates! J-BK

Rome  
Capture and destruction  
of Carthage.

146bc

1912 Dates J-BK

Lyon

ACHAEAN war

1912 Dates J-BK

146 BC

Croesus was destroyed by order  
of the Roman senate

146 BC

1912 Dates' J-BK

All the Greek CANTONS were  
subject to the Roman Governor  
of MACEDONIA.

146B C

1912 Dates J-BK

Rome

Battle of LEUCOPETRA

146 B.C.

1912 Dates' J-BK

CORINTH was captured and destroyed by the Romans.

146 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Rome

dictatorship practically  
disappeared

146 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Romans were in Achaean War  
at LEUCOPETRA

146 BC

After 3-year siege Rome destroyed  
Carthage

146 BC

### Rearrangements in Greece

In the succeeding years after PYDNA, the Roman Senate was called upon to listen to ceaseless woe-some complaints from no Greek city or party against another. Finally the Achaean League fell easily before Roman arms in 146 BC. Corinth had been the chief offender. By order of the Senate that city was burned and its site cursed, and its people murdered or sold as slaves.

Greece was ruled by the Roman governor of Macedon. Thus the one year 146 BC saw

the lost territory of Carthage made a Roman province  
and the first province formed in the old empire of  
Alexander, together with the ancient cities of  
Carthage and Corinth.

A century later, Greece became the  
province of Achaea.

The destruction of Corinth was a greater crime than  
that of Carthage, Syracuse, Capua, or the other capitals  
that Roman envy laid low. Corinth was a great  
emporium of Greece, and its ruin was due mainly  
to the jealousy of the commercial class in Rome. Its  
art treasures, so far as preserved, became  
the plunder of the Roman state; but much was  
lost. POLYBIUS saw common soldiers playing  
at dice, amid the still smoking ruins, on  
the paintings of the greatest masters.

146BC

Envoys from the Senate were insulted by a  
not in Corinth, a Roman city took the city.

All the art treasures were taken away, shipped  
to Rome. The city was burned, and all the people  
were sold into slavery (146BC).

in the misgovernment, greed and  
cruelty of the Roman officials. There was  
no representative system of govt. and the  
assemblies were weakened, the chief  
power being held by the Senate. The  
great revenues from the provinces led  
to the introduction of luxury and  
looseness. The conquered were not  
incorporated with the Republic, as they  
had no political rights either as ALLIES,  
COLONISTS, or MEMBERS of the PROVINCES

146 - <sup>BC</sup>

## state of Roman Society

There was no middle class; there was nobility, including wealthy class of citizens; and on the other hand the poor farmers and working class of the cities. The small farms had been taken by the large estates, and increased slave labor had taken away the occupation of money. The political corruption was shown.

146 BC

Carthage was destroyed (146 BC)  
by SCIPIO AEMILIANS who  
received the title of SCIPIO AFRICANUS  
the younger. Carthage became a  
Roman Province

146 BC

After the destruction of the city  
of Carthage by SCIPION AEMILIANUS  
in 146 BC, UTICA became the  
most important city and port in  
the Roman Province of Africa. Utica  
was the seat of the governor and  
lay at the mouth of the river  
BAGRADAS.

146 BC

Roman "liberation" of Greece

146BC

After many Greeks had supported an attempted Macedonian revival, Rome destroyed Corinth as an object lesson, and placed Greece under the watchful eye of the governor of Macedonia, which was made a Roman Province.

146 BC

Macedonia becomes  
a Roman province.

146 BC

Corinth destroyed by the Romans. Greece becomes a Roman province under the name ACHAEA

146-313C

Rome

Civil Wars

146 BC

Nummius sacks Corinth.

Greece and Macedonia become  
a province of Rome.

146 BC

CELT

Polybius takes part in the capture  
of Carthage, returns to Sicily, begins  
work on his History, travels, researches,  
and is also politically active.

146B C

DURANT

ACHAEA, "AFRICA," Epuris

146BC-143BC QUINTUS CAECILIUS METELLUS

MACEDEONICVS D. 115BC

was an important general in the final  
postulation of Sulla (146). Who was called  
143BC and defeated the Celts/Berians  
in a war. He was 131BC by his  
time now, he was still  
that message he made him famous for  
himself.

undisciplined Greek troops. MUMMIUS burned CORINTH, slew its males, sold its women and children into bondage, and carried nearly all its movable wealth and art to Rome. Greece and Macedon were made into a Roman province under a Roman governor. Only Athens and Sparta were allowed to remain under their own laws. Greece disappeared from political history for 2000 years.

DURANT

The city is 7 AM AC & AEW hours, until now

was in contact with Lorraine & sport

announced a series of difficulties, adds

at the poor road could go off memory, just  
and around the place, about a million  
adults left, found a useful solution and  
adults without a use. When the horses  
should humans could choose they find a  
adult people and only message the

adults people and only message the

146BC

DURANT  
Totalton (Linn) was found buried

Sainte Adeline Miradore  
Cathar,  
Minimes add L'unité.  
L'union de l'Union avec nos  
mœurs Adelaïde et succès.

DURANT

146BC

۱۴۶۸

146 BC.

Catharine will to Scipio Aemilianus  
No public or other action taken

• 1463c  
Loring d'Orsonville: 250,000  
surplus 50's now 1900's  
old! How many used such  
as these? 200,000

146 BC

DESTRUCTION OF CORINTH

DESTRUCTION OF CARTHAGE

Macedonia and Africa become  
Roman provinces; Greece dependent

146 BC

Rome besieged Carthage for three years and destroyed the city in 146 BC and annexed the territory as a province

146BC  
young children and women  
Socorro, Gómez, Tomoepui, Ayacucho  
and mescaline.